REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,883.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. HARBARD, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

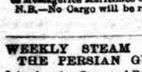
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BURMAH," 1,682 Tons, 2,0 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at HAMREEN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the cold season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "BURMAH," 1,682 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P., nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, [2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAME & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, VIA TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	3509	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(*a*) NEPAUL	3836	600	R. Methven	10th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Rector	17th do.
(*a*) MALWA	2932	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SUHAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(*a*) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	14th do.
(*a*) INDUS	3470	510	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fenning	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
	Nom.					
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	—	—	8th Aug.
Macedonia	2272	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	2197	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	20th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2060	424	A. Hall	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

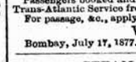
Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA. VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.



THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 28 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties situate at Bhundarwada Street, without the Fort, walls of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at the instruction of Mortgagee Bhikaljee, widow of Byramjee Framjee Wadia, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Vulloo Dhunjee. the Mortgagor the following landed properties in two different lots.

AT 4 P.M.—LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate on the west side of Bhundarwada Street, in the subdistrict of Masagon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30 feet 6 inches on the west side and 31 feet and 9 inches on the east side, in breadth and 55 feet on the south side and 54 feet on the north side, in length, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1862, and by the Municipal Taxes under No. 90, and bounded on the east by the said Bhundarwada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Goolam Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Nubbie and others, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to Gowrojee Posajee Karlaker.

AT 4-3 P.M.—LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, erected and built thereon, situate on the east side of Bhundarwada Street aforesaid, in the subdistrict of Masagon in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1841, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No 28 and bounded on the east by a public Kalali Lane passage, on the west by the said Bhundarwada Street, on the north by the house of Gungajee Dewjee Bhundaree, and on the south by a public passage and house of Ragoba Vunmallee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of August next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property, at instruction of Bhikhaiji widow of Byramjee Framjee Wadia and on account and at the risk of Satyabhamabai widow of Madhowrao Anunta and Chundrabhegabai widow of Anunta Narayenseth, the Mortgagors.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road on the East side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwar, admeasuring about 310 square yards or thereabouts. Registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 96, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 526 and bounded as follows.

On the east by the house of Rugoonath Abbajee, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the north by the house of Somabai wife of Babajee Wishwanath and on the south by the house of Neerabai the wife of Row Morojee.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE LOVER'S LAMP,

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY & POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—GOLF.—The ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL will be PLAYED for on MONDAY and TUESDAY mornings, the 13th and 14th proximo,

A. B. CHALMERS,
Honorary Golf Secretary.

July 30.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a
Nautical Almanacs for 1877 and 78, each	2	0
Dante, ed. by Mrs. Oliphant, foreign classics for English Readers	1	12
Spinner's Guide or Manager and Carder's Assistant; by William Edwards	1	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June 1877	4	4
London Society, Holiday Number	0	12
Tropical Agriculture; by P. L. Simmonds	13	4
History, Products and Process of Alkali Trade; by C. Thos. Kingzett	7	8
American Addresses, with a Lecture on the study of Biology; by T. H. Huxley	4	4
Purification of Water-carried Sewage; by H. Robinson and J. C. Mellins	3	12
Physiological Æsthetics; by G. Allen	5	12
Cottage Hospital; by H. C. Burdett	4	12
Invasion of the Crimea; by A. W. Kinglake, vols. IV. and V., each	3	12
British Industries: Sea and Salmon Fisheries; by E. W. H. Holdsworth and by A. Young	3	0
A Guide to the Law; by a Barrister	2	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June 1877	2	4
Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology; by W. B. Woodman and by C. M. Tidy	19	12
Turkey in Europe; by James Baker	13	4
Principles of the Criminal Law; by F. Harris	12	8
History of Cavalry; by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison	11	4
Practical Histology; by Geo. Thin	2	4
Principles of Theoretical Chemistry; by J. Remsen	3	12
Common Sense for Gas Users; by E. Wilson	1	12
Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo	3	12
Nicholas Nickleby; by Charles Dickens	1	4
Coningsby; by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli	1	4

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

Suits made, just as you like them ..... Rs. 25 worth Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion ..... from „ 16 to „ 20
Fast Colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits ..... „ 12 to „ 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca ..... 9 to „ 14
ALLAN'S CLYCONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS 20 to „ 30

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle	3	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1	4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1	0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, recently in the occupation of the late P. BELLELLI, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon, at present in the occupation of DMUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of M. BALFOUR, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of DR. DYMOCK. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, recently in the occupation of Captain Babington.

Another BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, lately in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4 Hummum Street. House Agent.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR; price per dozen, Rs. 25; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT is now replete with TEXTURES suitable for all parts of INDIA, the materials are of the latest design, and the fit and finish of each garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	20	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	0
Flannel Linen Trousers	9	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	8	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades ..... from	12	0
A very large Stock of all superior goods.	16	0
The very Best Angolas made	18	0

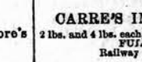
RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

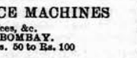
VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED RACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	0
VESTS for THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, A very light material, Office Coat	16	8
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 15.

The introduction of MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the Air Pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for cooling on the DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on FOUR DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.

Messes. Clubs, Tradin Co., supplied at reduced Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them of service in the most out of the way places. In case of removal, the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (**NEW MODEL**) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.

In rich Electro-silvered ..... Rs. 200.
Plain ..... Rs. 200.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best quality	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt	12	8
Lincoln, Bennett and Co.'s Ladies' Black silk Riding Hats	18	8
Lace Falls for the above	4	8

FELT HATS.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "P.lo," Black Stiff Felt Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby" do. do.	9	8
The Prince of Wales High square Crown narrow Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring Brim Medium Height	8	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, Medium Height

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH JULY 1877.

REPORTS from up-country during the past two days have again assumed a more hopeful aspect, rain being advised from nearly every quarter, not sufficient perhaps to ensure a good season—the previous drought was of too long duration for that—but enough to prevent a repetition of actual famine.

The Home telegrams do not convey any special commercial advices. Consols have recovered the previous day's decline and are again quoted at 94⅜, and French Rentes remain at 107¼, but the fluctuations in the funds latterly have been so erratic and so little in accordance with what might have been expected from the tenor of the telegrams received, political and otherwise, that people here have begun to attach less importance to them than formerly.

Seeds in London yesterday were unchanged and, according to Reuter, Wheat also, but from private telegrams we learn that Bombay Wheat in Liverpool has undergone a decline of 2d. per cental.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has not changed, in any way. Yesterday's report was steady, sales 8,000 bales, and to-day's market closed flat, sales 4,000 bales, prices being unaltered throughout.

The weekly figures as given below show a steady improvement in the statistical position, but the critical state of politics at Home has necessarily a restrictive influence.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant shows the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds...	2,110,000	2,279,700	2,368,280
,, ,, Surats....	483,000	688,630	1,018,000
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	945,000	951,220	1,013,250
Do. London.....	35,000	47,410	100,350
American Afloat.....	40,000	71,000	29,000
E. Indian ,, ...	165,000	285,000	375,000
	1,185,000	1,354,630	1,517,600
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¼d.	6 1-16d.	7¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 3-16d.	4 3-16d.	4¼d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1¾d.	2¾d.

Yesterday's advices from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12½, October shipment at 11¾ cents. per lb. The American Crop figures to date compare with the two previous years as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	3,000	6,100	2,600
,, Exports to U. K.	7,000	10,000	500
,, ,, to Continent.	nil.	2,000	6,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,935,000	4,887,400	3,453,500
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,962,000	1,956,000	1,810,800
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,014,000	1,209,000	836,100
,, Stock at the Ports	200,600	210,000	123,000

Yesterday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester was quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Coffee in London was quieter and G. O. Native 6d. per cwt. lower. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was quoted 5s. and Cochin £1-5 per ton higher.

A withdrawal of £200,000 from the Bombay of England for Germany is reported, an explanation of which is to be found in the large shipments of silver to this side lately, and as the rate of discount on 3 months' sight Bank Bills is at the same time quoted at only ½ per cent., there is evidently no apprehension of dearer money.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered with the exception of an advance of ¼ in Fours-and-half. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is given at 1s. 8⅝d as against 1s 8 13-16d on Thursday.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been dull and in active even for a Saturday, no transaction of any importance having transpired, and rates are the same as yesterday in every particular. The feeling is certainly no stronger, on the contrary, if we may judge from the fact of the Banks being now unwilling to sell for future delivery at any thing over current rates, the tendency is rather the other way. We on quote London :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 7-32d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but no weaker the more hopeful accounts from up-country making holders less inclined to force sales. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 96 to 96½; Fours-and-half Rs. 96½; Fives-and-half Rs. 102¾.

THE SHARE MARKET is quiet in the extreme, few transactions have taken place and the fluctuation in value have been limited. Banks Land, and Press shares are without change of any kind, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only movements are a decline of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 10 in Soonderdass and an advance of Rs. 5 in Flemings-Bombay-Burmah Trading Companies shares have declined Rs. 10.

COTTON to-day has been quite stagnant, no purchases being reported either for export or local consumption. Prices are nominally unchanged, but if anything sellers are rather more willing to do business. Stocks here, however, are too limited to admit of a serious decline unless the Home advices become much more adverse than we have reason to expect.

SEEDS and WHEAT have not altered to-day. The difficulties in getting supplies down have thrown Bombay quite into the shade this season in these articles of export, from which Calcutta and Kurrachee have derived an enormous advantage.

FREIGHTS are dull with a downward tendency. By steamer for Liverpool rates are to be had at £1-15, although the nominal quotation is £1-16 3 to £1-17-6. We are still without any sailing ship on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS may be said to show a slightly better feeling consequent on the recent rains, but the improvement has not been sufficient to alter quotations in any way, nor to induce dealers to operate more extensively. As we have before remarked, the fear of another year's famine is so widely spread that confidence will not be fully restored until all danger has passed over.

COAL, although not more active, are decidedly firmer, a hardening tendency in outward freights from Home having caused a cessation of the pressure to sell to arrive previously noticeable. We quote nominally *via* Cape :—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 17½; Laird's Welsh Hartley, Rs. 15½. A steamer cargo of Cardiff to arrive is reported to have been sold yesterday at Rs. 16 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
A ra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	129
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
ana of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	719
Natic nal Bank of India.	50,000	500	all	3 do.	168
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,625
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,250
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	82
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,675
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,179
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a*	110
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	100	all	10 p.a*	912
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,079
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,150
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,255
Great Eastern.....	1,000	500	all	80 p.a*	1,200
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,000	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,080
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,300
K. Mucomjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,000
Madras Spinning	1,250	1,000	all	Nil	1,075
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvia S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,370
Monarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,400
Maugon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	1,020
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	390
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	815
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,260
Reasons S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	965
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,030
Do do. A Shares	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	300
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,015
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th July compared with that for 17th July :—

LIABILITIES.	17th July. Rs. A. P.	24th July. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,59,875 0 0	18,59,765 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,25,16,884 15 0	3,30,46,867 10 11
Other Deposits	1,96,27,261 7 6	1,89,55,975 8 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,02,03 13 3	2,85,453 0 0
Sundries	10,78,382 12 0	8,26,157 3 10
Rs.	7,54,25,357 15 6	7,50,47,200 1 1
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,41,65,799 2 5	1,43,28,693 6 8
Loans on Govt. Securities.	41 92,498 10 3	43 50 240 8 3
Credits on ditto ...	93,30,366 8 5	55 0,787 10 4
Bills Discounted	2,00,01,621 3 3	2,19,72,837 10 7
Balances with other Banks	11 2[illegible] 0 7	3,57,065 11 7
Bullion	9,50 611 12 9	7 79,184 7 8
Dead Stock	10,0 0[illegible] 10 7	10,08,822 13 11
Stamps	9,650 6 1	9,127 6 1
Sundries.....	5,05 899 15 1	4,3[illegible]9 2 8
Cash at Head Office	1,46,0[illegible]89 15 11	1,37,70,521 15 2
Do. at Branches	1,33,40,977 9 8	1,25,47,869 4 2
Rs.	7,54,25,357 15 6	7,50,47,200 1 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

The B. I. N. Co.'s *s. s.* AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain H. T. Dickenson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The *s. s.* CRAIGWORTH, 862 tons, Captain J. S. C. Farmer, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and eight deck passengers.

The BARQUE SICILIAN, 302 tons, Captain W. T. Savory, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from New York (March 5th), via Zanzibar, with the following cargo :—1,563 cases kerosine oil, 25 barrels flour, 50 bales drill, and 6 packages tobacco. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanderr.	From.
28	Sicilian(s)	Savory	New York, *Mar* 5.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Ava (s)	Dickenson ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vingoria (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.
	Craigforth (s)	Farmer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Choops, to Vingorla and Carwar.
Ship Sheila, to Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
24 Madras(s).....Mann .....Rangoon, July 19.
25 Scots Grey(s).....Grant.....Port Said, July 3.
Catheart .....Crawford .....London, Apr 28.
Carlsburn.....Hunter .....Liverpool, April 21.
25 Wallacetown .....Crawford .....Liverpool, Apr 18.

July. DEPARTURES.

24 Nimrod ....
25 St. George (s)..... ....
D. of Sutherland(s). ....
Osyris (.) ....
Lord Northbrook ....
British Navy ....
North Riding ....

PASSENGERS.

For Madras—Miss Rogers, Mrs D J Scott and daughter, Mr G Wylie, Mr C A Jebens.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Catheart—5th May, Queen Bee of London bound to Nelson, New Zealand, 14 days out. 11th May, Geo Thompson of London to Melbourne 15 days out. 13th May, a Ship (showed Q M R W) of London to Natal 21 days out. 21st May, Grimpon of London, Port Natal to London 37 days out. 22nd May, Yorkshire of London to Melbourne 19 days out. 12th June, Hawkesbury of London to Sydney 46 days out.

By Cartsburn—19th May, City of Paris in Lat 4-14 N, Long. 26-40 W from Moulmein to London. Pomana from New Zealand, 5th June, Philip Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia in Lat. 20-30 S, Long 34-10 W. 16th July, Sea Queen off Ceylon from London to Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
24 Propontis(s)..... ..... Cardiff.
25 Canara (s) .... Coconada.
Northumberland .... Ponchierry.
Otter .... Mauritius.
26 Canara (s)..... ..... Coconada.
Chyebassa (s) .... Calcutta.
Berteaux .... Bombay.
Lansdowne .... Gopaulpore.
Timsah(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
27 Lizzie (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Khandalia (s) .... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURES.

24 Kate (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Chanda(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—20 tons pig iron, Eduljee Shapoorjee.
Nellie Martin—4 casks white and 4 casks green paint and 10 cases copal varnish, Joseph Soars.
City of Baltimore s—5 packages hardware, Keekabhoy Shaikally.

FROM LONDON.

Marlborough—125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 100 cases old tom, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 100 drums linseed oil and 6 casks white paint, Nusserally Successdin.
Choops s—1 cask Victoria blue, 25 drums linseed oil 15 drums turpentine, 1 cask white zinc paint and 1 case P blue, Jamalbhoy Bibboolbhoy ; 272 blocks asphalte and 5 barrels tar, Shaik Adom Noordin, 16 cases hocks, 6 cases moselle, 20 cases champagne, 5 cases claret, 20 cases brandy, 1 case port, 4 cases whiskey and 4 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peshawar s—25 cases sherry, 20 cases cognac, 11 cases ports 9 cases claret and 10 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Gertrude—1,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thibet s—60 bales cotton, and 45 bales wool, Nursee Khutow.
Italia s—3,199½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 4,80 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 20 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 376 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—17 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey ; 28 bales hides, Hasoum Noormahomed ; 12 bales hides, Sharifally Sallehmahomed ; 20 bales hides and skins, Sallemahmed Goolamhoosein ; 2 bales hides, Hurjeebhoy Jamal ; 300 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cashmere—160 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—1,600 cwts wheat, Calli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton' Anderson and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The I B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Rugnoonath and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66 76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlaker Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Kimingtoo, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Ardaseer and B—Churundil Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Festonji Nanabhoy and others.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinglall Maharaj—Bimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

258-77—Mr Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Crushnarao Ramchundjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Balcrushna and another vs Crushnrao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Jardine and Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Withuldas Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and A.
12-77—Crawford, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble James Marriott &c vs Shree Lalljoonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
316-77—Hearn and C—Arthur George Latham and others vs Manock Bhimjee and others.
336-76—Mr Fletcher—Radhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another—Shapoorjee and T.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur vs Thucker Purmanand Jeewandass.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

292-77—Shamrao P—Soondersai and others vs Anandraoji D and others—Hearn and C—in person.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnaryen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Walla and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

For judgment

268-77—Muljee and Somonjee—Muljee B Bharbhaya and another vs Moses Rewbin P—Balkrishna and B

LONG CAUSES.

185-76—P Kavasjee—Bazonjee Muncherjee C and others vs R Shapoorjee Serval and others—Ardasir and H.
266-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimji and others vs The New Mazagon Land Co. Ld.—Fletcher and Smith.
652-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy vs Munjee Asser—J C Cama.
298-77—Jefferson and Payne—Jamsjee Hersingjee and others vs Cursjee Bharjee and others—Mr Skipe y.
23-77—N N Kothare—Lolla Ajodhya Pursad and another vs Sutwi Sukoba M and another—Balkrishna and B.
119-76—Prescot and Winter—Bai Kesarbai widow vs Thucker Narronjee Waljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Duthy, Lieut, Madras R H A, on leave, from S cundrabad.

JULY 28.

Reid, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Reilly, Lieut, Bombay Commt Dept, from leave, from Panchgani.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Day, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to.

JULY 27.

Haydon, Capt, Bombay R E, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 28.

Martin, Capt, Madras 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 28th July 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
26th N I—Capt F H Forjett, to retain the Qr Mrship on probation.
Sarg Major R C Thorp, late in Medical charge Sappers and Miners, is placed on general duty Presidency Division.
Lieut R James, Staff Corps, has gone through a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been granted a first class certificate.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard test :—Lieut H D M Minchin, 7th Foot. Lieut W H Bishop, 11th Foot. Lieut H H Kelly, 86th Foot.
Serjt C Clarke, Barrack Dept, is remanded to his Regt (7th Foot) in the rank of private, for misconduct.
Lance Corporal R Murphy, 98th Foot, employed in the Barrack Dept, is transferred to the unattached list.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
7th Foot—Capt and Brevet Major W B Colvin to remain at Simla, in extension, from 31st August to 30th Sept, on private affairs.
7th Foot—Lieut S J R Maltock to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.
Lieut H D M Minchin, to Poona, in extension of leave, to study native languages, to 15th Oct on private affairs.
18th N I—Sub Lieut H M Prion to Bombay, from date of departure, for six months, to study native languages.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a Native Court-Martial, held at Kirkee, on the 18th July, Jemadar Rejah Lingoor, of the Sappers and Miners, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st—Having on the 15th June, without sufficient cause, failed to appear at the time fixed for parade on the private parade ground of his corps at New Jhansi, Kirkee.
2nd—With having behaved in a manner unbecoming his position and character as an officer, in having, on the 15th June, been in a state of intoxication in the lines.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of both charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of three months.

Dewnac Maunnae Subedar, 26th N I, President.

Confirmed but the punishment awarded is inadequate to the degree of the offence.

C STAVELEY, Lieut Genl. C-in-C Bombay Army

CALENDAR.—JULY—AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 2nd, 3h. 12·0m. p. m.
New Moon ..... 9th, 10h. 8·3m. a. m.
First Quarter ..... 16th, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon ..... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July.					
Mon. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	{ 1 53 m { 2 12 a	7 53 m 8 31 a
Tues. 31	English Mail Expected.	5 38	6 35	{ 2 34 m { 2 29 a	8 50 m 9 24 a
August.					
Wed 1	Lammas Day.....	5 38	6 34	{ 3 19 m { 3 19 a	9 9 m 9 42 a
Th. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 4 10 m { 3 43 a	9 56 m 10 29 a
Fri. 3	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 5 24 m { 4 22 a	10 58 m 11 31 a
Sat. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	{ 6 55 m { 5 32 a	0 19 m ...
Sun. 5	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 40	6 32	{ 8 15 m { 7 11 a	0 45 a 1 55 m

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY GYMKHANA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 10th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURNE—July 1st, at Prome, British Burmah, the wife of K G Burne, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
BAIR—July 25th, at Sutna, the wife of Captain D. W. K. Barr, B. S. C., of a son.
CURTIS—At Kumaon, the widow of the late Surgeon-Major Curtis, 1-18th The Royal Irish, of a daughter.
GUNNING—July 24th, at Nadraj, the wife of Serjeant D. Gunning, Supervisor, P. W. D., of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—July 14th, at Kapurthala, Upper Assam, the wife of Major D. Robertson, 44th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—July 21st, at Jullunder, of typhoid fever, Lieu G E. Chambers, 81st Regiment, sincerely regretted.
LOVELL—July 24th, at Cuttee, on board the Mail Steamer Nepaul, while proceeding down the river, Captain H. P. Lovell, late Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, aged 58.
PAYN—July 14th, at Kapurthala, F. A. W. Du Pre, the beloved child of Captain Du Pre Payn, Commandant the Rajah of Kapurthala's Cavalry, aged 1 year 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

THE Russians will probably say that there is something suspiciously opportune, for the purpose of serving the ends of British policy, in the excitement which has recently arisen about the cruel treatment to which the Mahommedans of Bulgaria have been exposed. The Turks have had the cleverness to see what capital they could make out of these "Russian atrocities," and have not scrupled to use threats of retaliation which have alarmed the foreign Consuls in all the Turkish seaports into asking their Governments to send men-of-war for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte. As the alarm lest the infuriated Mussulmans should attempt a general massacre of the Christians is principally felt in Constantinople, we may anticipate that the Mediterranean squadron will now receive orders to pass the Dardanelles in order to protect the English residents in the Turkish capital. It is even probable that English intervention will now be solicited by the Sultan, who apparently feels that he cannot hope to keep in hand the old Turkish party, with their policy of bitter and unrelenting hostility to all things foreign, and who has now summoned to his aid the exiled Midhat Pasha, a reformer who is not wanting in statesmanship, and who understands that under whatever specious disguise the existence of the Ottoman Empire can only be prolonged by a submission to the necessity of accepting an English protectorate. The decision to invite English intervention will no doubt have been hastened by the reverses which have befallen the Turkish arms. The extraordinary change of fortune which has occurred in Armenia led one to think that the check experienced by the Russians at Plevna and the energetic advance of Suleiman Pasha—the general who lately marched with his force through the whole Montenegrin country from the northern to the southern frontier, fighting all the way—might be signs of a corresponding display of unlooked for and successful activity on the part of the Turks in Europe. But it seems now to be certain that the serious defeat the Russians suffered at Plevna was only the repulse of a force which had attacked a position defended by a larger Turkish force than was supposed to be assembled there, and that the Turkish commander of the army corps operating to the westward of the Bulgarian districts occupied by the Russians is unable to assume the offensive and to threaten to cut the communications between Sistova and the Balkans. The utmost effect of this unexpected resistance seems to have been to prevent a turning movement of the Russians by way of Sophia; and this result is of less importance, as the column marching from Tirnova was already well established beyond the mountains before Plevna was attacked.

But the defeat of Suleiman Pasha seals the success of the Russian campaign. Our imperfect information does not enable us to say what troops Suleiman had with him when he marched from Adrianople to attack the enemy; but we doubt if there has been time for his army of veterans, who had fought at Djunis and in Montenegro, to reach the scene of action, as they only got orders to leave Podgoritza on the 5th inst., and it is therefore probable that he merely rushed forward at the head of such troops as happened to be available in Roumelia. He encountered the Russians at Karabunar, and was defeated with the loss of ten guns and forced to retreat to Adrianople. This battle is remarkable as the only one since the outbreak of the war in which the victorious army has captured any big guns; and we may assume, therefore, that Suleiman attacked impetuously and that there was some close fighting. It seems incredible that the Russians should have been allowed, first to occupy Roumania, then to reduce to inaction the Turkish fleet on the Danube, then to cross the river, then to occupy Bulgaria and the Dobrudscha, cutting in half at Rasgrad the boasted line of defence based on the Quadrilateral and investing Rustchuk and Silistria, and then to force their way across the Balkans into Roumelia, without having had to fight one important engagement. Yet, after having read carefully all the correspondence in the home papers, we cannot discover that the Turks made any fight at all after the enemy had crossed the river. The conflict at Beila did not extend beyond the interchange of a harmless fire from breech-loaders at a safe distance; and, after having thus entered a protest, as it were, against the invasion, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief seems to have retired to safe quarters at Schumla, leaving the Russians to effect at their leisure a junction of their two invading columns. Anything more astonishing than the defensive plan of campaign adopted by the Turks has probably never been heard of. They have not taken advantage of even one out of the many opportunities offered them by the audacity and the dilatoriness of an enemy whose system of warfare certainly does not approach the perfection of that of Germany or other Western nations. They have only looked on, till now the Russians, having reunited their forces after the passage of the river at various points, and being able to leave the Dobrudscha, of which they have taken complete possession, practically unguarded, have their army occupying the line of the Danube, 150 miles or so in length, from Nicopolis to Rassova, with the two fortresses of Rustchuk and Silistria shut in between them and the river and cut off from all communication with the Turkish forces in the field. The Russians will no doubt run up entrenchments to face the fortifications of these strong places and keep the garrisons from sallying out, and will then trust to time to effect their reduction. Relief can come only from Schumla, and the Russian troops available to act against Schumla, after deducting the forces besieging Rustchuk and Silistria, are probably at least as numerous as the 50,000 men said to be encamped there a month ago. We have already referred to the danger threatening from the direction of Widdin; but, if the Turks show disagreeable activity in that quarter, no doubt the Roumanians and Servians will be called upon to effect a diversion. The Russians, at all events, seem to feel no disquietude, and the victory they have won to the south of the Balkans should assure them the quiet dominion of all Bulgaria. For, pressing on after Suleiman Pasha's defeated army by the road from Kasanlik to Harmanli, they have struck the railway at the latter place and cut the communication between Philippopolis and Adrianople, while another detachment, moving eastward, has reached Jamboli, on the direct road from Selimno to Adrianople. It is obvious now, therefore, that the Turks must evacuate Selimno if they have not already done so, and thus finally abandon to the Russians the control of the Demir Kapu Pass, and that, advancing along two of the principal roads to Adrianople, the Russian forces must speedily occupy that city unless Suleiman be strongly reinforced. Now, Adrianople is within 150 miles of Constantinople, or practically not much more than the distance of Poona from Bombay, and, if Adrianople once fall into the hands of the Russians, a week will not elapse before the cavalry of the Cossacks have reached the shores of the Dardanelles and the Bhosphorus, and the only impediments to the progress of the victorious Russian army will be the defensive works of the peninsula on which Constantinople is built and perhaps the guns of the British fleet. If, then, the main body of the Turkish army is still at Schumla, we imagine that it must be at once recalled by the only Passes still in Turkish hands, those of Karnabad and Aidos, to defend Adrianople, and that Bulgaria, completely evacuated by the Turkish troops with the exception of the garrisons of the besieged fortresses, will become a province of the Russian Empire.

It is inevitable that, at such a crisis, the Turkish Government should set aside its fears of the results of English intervention and cease attempting to exact conditions before it opens the Dardanelles to the British fleet. But will England send her men-of-war into the sea of Marmora? Let us recall the solemn words of Lord Derby, speaking on behalf of the whole Ministry: "We are bound and determined to "defend Constantinople." Now is the time or never for that pledge to be fulfilled, and we should not like to be in the shoes of the English Minister who has to face the English people and tell them that he has let the Russian army occupy the capital of the Turkish Empire. Some ingenious attempts have been made to mislead the English Ministry into supposing that it can protect the interests of England sufficiently by occupying Egypt and leaving Russia and her allies (Germany, Austria, and perhaps Italy) to divide the rest of Turkey amongst them. But Lord Beaconsfield is too wary a politician to follow this false scent. Why should the English take possession of Egypt? They get all they want out of that country now, and no other Power will attempt to touch it. If, however, English troops occupied Egypt, France and Italy would be mortally offended, while the "three Emperors," rejoicing in the example of spoliation set them by England, would eagerly set to work to reconstruct the map of Europe. But the most absurd part of the Egyptian argument is that England would avoid a rupture with Russia by sending troops to Suez and Alexandria. She might do so for a few months, or perhaps a year or two, till Russia was securely established at Constantinople, and had equipped a Mediterranean fleet; but then England would find herself called upon to fight for the dominion of the seas against the united fleets of Russia, France, and Italy. No; honesty is in this case the best policy. Let England uphold the faith of treaties and refrain from despoiling the Sultan of one of his fairest provinces, and she may fight Russia on very favourable terms, while that Power is still weak, instead of exposing herself to the risk of having to encounter a formidable coalition after the Russians have acquired Constantinople.

IT is almost impossible to imagine what would be the state of this Presidency, of Mysore, and Madras, if there were another season of famine. The finances of Government would be strained, the strength of those officials who are now working bravely in the districts, knowing no rest in the battle against distress, would be taxed to the uttermost, and there would be widespread misery if not mortality among several millions of people. These are the most obvious considerations of what the consequences would be if next year were to be another year of famine; but to them may be added the injury that would be done to the natural trade of the country, the evil consequences on its future prosperity through the fact of enormous agricultural classes being thoroughly impoverished, weakened physically, and demoralised, and by the burdens which the enhanced cost of warding off starvation would inflict upon the general community of India. It cannot be denied by any one who has been reading the telegraphic reports published by the Government of India and General Kennedy's Famine Statement for the week ending the 26th July that at present a vast tract of India is in a very perilous condition. The balance is hanging between coming prosperity and another year of starvation both for man and

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

DEPUTATION TO SIR JAMSETJEE.

POONA, JULY 28.

A deputation, consisting of Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Nusserwanjee and twelve other influential Parsee gentlemen of Poona, waited on Sir Jamsetjee to-day with a letter of condolence. The Baronet's speech in reply was very appropriate and admirable taste. He thanked the deppfation and the Parsee community of Poona, in his brother's and Dowager Lady Jamsetjee's names, for their sympathy and letter of condolence, dilating upon the attachment and good will of his late lamented father to the city of Poona and particularly with the Parsee community here; and assuring them that he will endeavour to follow the example of his illustrious ancestors.

AFFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, JULY 27.

The Ameer has impressed on the Governor of Herat his firm conviction, that after the preparations the English have made for establishing themselves in Khelat, they can have no other intention than that of invading Affghanistan; and he has desired all Turcoman volunteers being sent to Candahar. Flattering despatches have been received from the Russian Governor of Toshkhend, who assures the Ameer of a favourable reply to his letter from the Russian Government, and desired to know the Ameer's disposition towards the English. Daood Khan, rassaldar, a British pensioner, is arrested and sent in fetters to Cabul for corresponding with friends in British territory. He will, probably, be executed.

WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT STAKES.

POONA, JULY 28.

TALLY HO STAKES.

Outcast	1
Empress	2

POLO PONY RACE.

The Slug	1
Bluebkin	2

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Deception	1
Pirate	2

PONY RACE.

The Slug	1
Kerosine	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

NEW PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT SCHEME FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A Royal Warrant for the promotion and retirement of officers of the Army has been issued, in conformity with the report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the matter, with certain modifications, however, in favour of old purchase officers. The Warrant provides for the compulsory retirement in future of Generals at the age of 70, Colonels at the age of 55, and Captains after 23 years' service, diminishing to twenty years in 1881. Purchase Captains are exempt from compulsory retirement but are ineligible for regimental promotion after 28 years' service, diminishing to twenty-five years in 1881. Liberal pensions or commuted sums are offered to induce voluntary retirement. The connection between the British and Indian Staff Corps is to be maintained, but eventually the promotion in each will be separate. The cost will be £500,000 annually for the first five years, whereof India pays £200,000.

OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Commons have by a large majority agreed to the Ministerial motion for preventing obstruction to the business of the House.

RECALL OF MIDHAT PASHA.

News from Constantinople announces the recall of Midhat Pasha.

OUTBREAK OF MAHOMEDAN FANATICISM FEARED.

Much disquiet exists at Constantinople and Adrianople. An outbreak of Mahomedan fanaticism is feared in the Levant, and the foreign Consuls have demanded of their respective Governments the despatch of several war vessels to protect the Christians.

THE WAR IN ROUMELIA.

The Russians have cut off all communication between Philippopolis and Adrianople.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

The transports Crocodile and Euphrates with reinforcements for the Mediterranean garrisons have sailed for Malta.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

The s. s. Macedonia, of the Anchor Line, arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 27, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	8,000	do.
Amount forwarded	39,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton ..	4,000	do.
Do. do. Surats ..	4,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	945,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	62,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	35,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 27, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	107
5 per Cent. Spanish Passive	54¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
5 per cent. do.	88½
Total coin in the Bank of France	£88,100,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£97,100,000
Exchange on London, twenty-eight days ...	1-8 7-8

About £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 28.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, JULY 28, 2-40 P.M.

H. M.'s Vessel, from Galle, arrived.

GALLE, JULY 28, 6-28 P.M.

Mail Steamer Cathay, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 28.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather overcast; wind S., sharp; max. 79, min. 75, W. B. 77, bar. 29·87. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 29·99. Fall of rain 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-10 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W., N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 43 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind moderate W. S. W., ther. 87. Fall of rain 33 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 7-32d.	,,

DURING yesterday and Saturday, a few fitful showers of rain fell in Bombay, those of yesterday, during the short time they lasted, coming down rather heavily. Unfortunately, however, the high wind which accompanied the rain seemed to drive away the clouds, and we were disappointed of what promised to be a copious and continuous downpour.

THE death is announced from Murree of Major A. G. Miller, R.A., Commandant of Fort Attock.

A CORRESPONDENT at Poona, writing yesterday morning, says:—"No rain; weather set fair; prices rising daily. The people who had gone away from Poona to sow their crops, are returning daily."

OUR correspondent in Berar, under date the 27th inst., informs us, that "rain is still keeping off although there is daily every appearance of a coming fall. Two-thirds of the monsoon season have passed over, and only one-third of the usual quantity of rain has fallen. It is to be hoped very earnestly that the balance of 18 inches will be attained. The average rainfall is set down at 28 inches in Berar. The prospects, at present, are anything but encouraging. The public health is considered satisfactory."

THE death, on Thursday, of Major C. L. Highmoor, Madras Staff Corps, is reported. He had been laid up for a few days, to a great extent caused by exposure in the discharge of his police duties. Major Highmoor was an excellent officer and privately very highly esteemed by his friends.

THE *Englishman* announces the death of Captain Lovell, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Calcutta, when proceeding down the river on his way home on board the Nepaul. Captain Lovell had been in failing health for some time, and, like too many others, had continued at his post too long, before seeking the necessary change. We are only stating a simple fact when we say that Captain Lovell will be universally regretted in Calcutta. As a mark of respect, Captain Black, the travelling Director of the Company who was on board, ordered the Nepaul to be put back to Diamond Harbour, where the body was buried on Tuesday evening.

SIX miles away from Bellary, at a place called Alipore, one of the mob of coolies, who threatened to assault a relief camp Superintendent, has been shot by the Assistant Superintendent. The pistol was fired in self-defence, and the coolie has not been dangerously wounded.

MR. PERCY B. GOUGH, late of Messrs. Lecot and Co.'s, and agent for Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. at Bellary, is leaving for Hyderabad, where he goes to take up the appointment of Military Secretary to the Nizam's Government, vacated by Major Proudfoot, retired. It is rumoured that Mr. Gough's son has also received some high appointment under the same Government—that of tutor to the young Nizam, the present tutor having resigned in consequence of some dispute with Sir Salar Jung.

MR. A. PHILIPS will resign his appointment as Secretary in the Legislative Department from next November. This resignation is due solely to domestic and private reasons. It is believed that Government will obtain as his successor one of the ablest of the pupils of Sir Henry Thring, the famous Parliamentary draftsman.

A PAMPHLET has been issued at home, "for private circulation only," by Mr. Clements Markham, his object being to explain the circumstances of his recent resignation. His complaints, says the *Pioneer*, are entirely directed against Sir Louis Mallet, who appears to have obstructed an application from Mr. Markham for a special personal allowance in connection with his work as chief of the Geographical Department at the India Office, of which he also wished to be placed in formal charge. Sir Louis, apparently, snubbed this application, allowed certain papers connected with it to remain for two years in his Private Secretary's room, and in the end of all things sent the documents up to the Secretary of State shorn of one which Mr. Markham considered necessary for their paper comprehension.

THERE are likely to be some very considerable changes in the Burmah Commission when Colonel Duncan, Resident at Mandalay, proceeds home on furlough, and should Major Street, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, succeed him. Mr. Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, at present on furlough, is hardly likely to return, and one of the Deputy Commissioners in Arakan also is understood to be only waiting for the publication of the retiring scheme to avail himself of its advantages. On the whole, there are not less than four vacancies in the higher ranks of the Commission likely to take place within the next few months. Several officers of the Commission are named as likely to become Major Street's successor in the Secretariat, but Captain Spearman, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, has the strongest claims on the post. He served as Assistant Secretary for a number of years, and has had extensive experience both of District and Secretariat work.

THE Bill passed by the Government of Bombay to prevent the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in Bombay city compulsory, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

WE are informed that certain ryots of the Kanara collectorate recently made a representation to the Secretary of State complaining of the application of the survey system to that district. The question involved had been the subject of a suit called up from the district to the Bombay High Court, when the right of Government to introduce the revised assessment was established by a judgment of the Chief Justice, in which Mr. Justice West concurred. In view of these circumstances, the Secretary of State has declined to interfere in the matter.

WE learn that the Secretary of State has given his formal approval to the reductions which have been effected in the establishments and charges of the Ajmere Commission. The financial result attained by these arrangements is an immediate diminution of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 40,000 a year, the ultimate diminution which will be attained being Rs. 57,000 a year.

SEVERAL written minutes dissenting from Lord Salisbury's despatch in the Weld case were recorded by members of the Indian Council. Our London correspondent has already mentioned this fact, and remarked on the strange circumstance that Sir H. Maine was one of the dissentients. The *Pioneer* now says that, besides Sir Henry Maine, Sir B. Ellis, Colonel Yule, and Mr. Cassels recorded dissents.

IN consideration of certain representations from the Government of Bengal, the contribution from that Presidency for the current year on account of irrigation works and State Railways has been fixed at 20 lakhs of rupees, instead of Rs. 27,47,000 as originally directed.

THE abolition of all postal charges on re-direction, already referred to as probable, has been sanctioned, and will come into effect from January 1 next. The abolition is in accordance with the declared policy of the General Postal Union, and will greatly conduce to public and departmental convenience; whilst the slight loss of revenue will be recouped to some extent by the consequent saving of some departmental expenses, especially those hitherto incurred on the large number of redirection covers ultimately refused by the addressees.

THERE are likely to be some very considerable changes in the Burmah Commission when Colonel Duncan, Resident at Mandalay, proceeds home on furlough, and should Major Street, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, succeed him. Mr. Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, at present on furlough, is hardly likely to return, and one of the Deputy Commissioners in Arakan also is understood to be only waiting for the publication of the retiring scheme to avail himself of its advantages. On the whole, there are not less than four vacancies in the higher ranks of the Commission likely to take place within the next few months. Several officers of the Commission are named as likely to become Major Street's successor in the Secretariat, but Captain Spearman, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, has the strongest claims on the post. He served as Assistant Secretary for a number of years, and has had extensive experience both of District and Secretariat work.

WE understand that the question as to the future policy to be adopted in regard to the cultivation of cinchona is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

IN the Calcutta telegram of the *Times*, dated July 1, we read:—

"It seems now beyond all doubt that feelings of sympathy with the Turks are spreading rapidly among the Indian Mussulmans, and growing daily more intense; and the masses, who were formerly ignorant or indifferent, are now beginning to take a decided interest in the progress of the struggle with Russia. Subscriptions are being opened in most large towns, and the amounts subscribed show a decidedly increase. It is alleged that in some places women are coming forward and offering their jewels and ornaments in aid of the cause. Public prayers for the Sultan are offered up in the mosques in various parts of the country. The rumour that the Punjaub Government had interfered to put down these manifestations, which was first started by a London weekly paper, is, I believe, wholly without foundation. The Government has hitherto been a passive spectator, not interfering either to encourage or discourage the movement. Indeed, in its difficult position, it is impossible for the Government to interfere in any way, for the agitation as yet shows no symptom of disloyalty. Everything appears to be conducted in a perfectly quiet and orderly manner, without any attempt at concealment, by both the leaders and the people. The movement may one day cause serious difficulty to the Government, whatever the result of the present war. Pamphlets and proclamations, coming chiefly from Mecca, have been circulating largely among the Mahomedans. I gave you the purport of one of these a fortnight ago. Others are chiefly exhortations to union against Russia, the common enemy of Islam. The people of Turkistan are reproached with having allowed themselves to be conquered by reason of their internal dissensions, and are urged to make common cause against the oppressor. Kashgar is praised for its successful resistance to China, and warned to be on its guard against Russian designs. The Afghans are warned that their turn will come next, and advised to cultivate an entente cordiale with England, whose will induce her to help them. Persia is reminded that the Shias no less than the Sunnis belong to the religion of Islam. She is upbraided with her indifference, and her people are told that if they allow trivial points of doctrine to prevent their helping their co-religionists they will be looked upon as Kafirs. The Indian Mahomedans are informed that the fact of their being subject to a tolerant and comparatively liberal Government does not excuse them from the obligation of helping Islam in the hour of need; and it is insinuated that the British Government will not look with disfavour on their intervention in the matter, because the greater part of the Turkish Debt is held by Englishmen and because the chance of Turkey is more to be dreaded by that of India. The people of Arabia, Egypt, Morocco, and other Mahomedan countries are also urged to join in helping the cause. Appeals are made to the European clergy to refrain from preaching against Turkey, and from holding up Russia as the champion of Christianity. The present war, it is said, is in no sense a struggle between the Crescent and the Cross. Much stress is laid on the ambitious designs of Russia and her cruelties in Poland and elsewhere; and it is argued that her own selfish aims, not her desire to help the persecuted Christians, have induced her to declare war. The above is a brief *resumé* of some of the pamphlets now being circulated. The union of Islam against Russia is the purport of them all; but, so far as I am aware, none of them contain anything disloyal to the British Government, or any hint of enmity against Christian nations generally."

THE great Antonelli will case has come on for trial at Rome before the Civil Tribunal. Countess Lauretta Lambertini came forward, and, declaring herself the natural daughter of the defunct Cardinal, impugned the validity of his will, and in the absence of legitimate children claimed the whole of the property, estimated at many millions of francs. The plaintiff asked for an immediate examination of three of the witnesses—the midwife, the eldest of the late Cardinal's servants, and the Archpriest Venditti—on the ground of the risk she ran from their advanced age of losing their testimony before the proper time for their examination arrives. The President took time to consider the demand.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on July 4:—According to intelligence from a high source, the Russian Army at Batoum, after several engagements, has been broken up—*dislocquée* is the word used. The fragments of this army, unable to combine, are retreating in different directions, and the army besieging Kars, uncovered in consequence of what has happend at Batoum, without having given up the siege, is taking measures to raise it, if its situation becomes more imperilled. In the engagements at Batoum the Russian, as well as the Turkish Army, seems to have shown great bravery and ardour. The Russian troops, losing one after another the positions they defended, were after a time rallied by their chiefs, and this explains why 20 General officers are mentioned as killed or wounded in the affair. This victory is, however, believed to have caused great losses to the Turkish Army, which since then has not followed up its advantage with the rapidity to be expected and which certainly might have precipitated the retreat of the whole Russian Army to the frontier.

THE eminent Russian painter Verestchagin, who was reported killed at Parapan, has only received a severe flesh wound, and is in the hospital at Fratesti.

WE read in a Vienna telegram, dated July 2:—"In consequence of Turkish atrocities at Matchin, the Czar intends, it is said, to issue a decree declaring that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians are not legitimate belligerents, and that they deserve no quarter."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sistova the day after the crossing of the river by the Russians, says:—"The bridge is well made, partly of iron, partly of wooden pontoons. Five entire pontoon trains were used for the construction of this portion only. The reason of the delay is the high wind yesterday and the previous day, when five of the pontoons broke loose and were lost. The free-board of the iron pontoons was found to be too low, and the water entered them. The portion of the bridge over the Turkish arm of the river is not yet finished, and the Grand Duke crossed this branch in a boat. Communications from the waterside on the Turkish side are extremely difficult, and the work of improving them is extremely tardy."

ON the march of the Russians from Sistova into the interior of Bulgaria, the advance division, which covered the front and led the way, was formed under the command of General Gowitka. It consisted of a brigade of Riflemen, the Bulgarian legion, and four cavalry brigades, madeup of divisions formerly commanded by Prince Manuelsoff and General Skobeloff, senior, who have been attached to the Grand Duke's headquarters. The first cavalry brigade, consisting of Dragoons, was commanded by Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg; the second brigade, of two regiments of Don Cossacks, commanded by General Cherkassoff, himself a Cossack; the third brigade, of Circassian Cossacks, commanded by Colonel Jutolmin; the fourth brigade, of a regiment of Don Cossacks and a regiment of Hussars commanded by Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg, chief of staff to General Gowibkha.

ON Monday, July 2, the Emperor of Russia visited the camp of the Circassian Cossacks at Simnitza. These troops, whether in camp or on the march, are the most picturesque in the Russian army. Each *sotnia*, or squadron, has a large banner, variously emblazoned. All wear long black frocks, or tcherkesskas, for the sake of uniformity; but each regiment wears a different coloured silk under-frock, to which corresponds the colour of the top of the fur cap. In warm weather they habitually discard their black tcherkesskas. The effect of the varied bright colours is very picturesque. The Ossetiny Cossacks, of which there are two squadrons, are the only Mussulmans now remaining with the Russian army on the Danube. Their banner is green. Originally they wore whatever colours they choose; now all wear a black tcherkesskas to distinguish them from the Turkish Circassians. They inhabit the uplands of Cis Caucasia. No Circassian Cossacks in the Russian army carry lances. Their arms are a sword, dagger, and carbine. Should Circassian meet Circassian in the Balkans, the contest will have special interest. The Russian Circassians will have the benefit of discipline and better arms, without, to all appearance, having sacrificed dash. The Russian regulars, with the recollection of the long struggle in the Caucasus against the indomitable Circassians, evince some nervousness at the prospect of their being found guarding the Balkan passes.

MR. FORBES, the well-known "special" of the *Daily News*, criticizes with some severity, in a letter, dated June 30, the tardiness of the Russian movements after the successful passage of the river at Sistova. He says:—"Since my last despatch little of interest has occurred, although nothing has interfered with the work of the bridge, not yet completed. If three days are required to construct a bridge interrupted by no opposition, it may fairly be asked what would have been the Russian chances of crossing in face of a respectable resistance? I must own to much disappointment at the Russian tactics and methods of procedure since the morning of crossing. That operation was indeed conducted with skill, but it was an imperative duty, at all cost, to keep sight of the retreating enemy, to ascertain their line of retreat, to learn whether they were receiving reinforcements, and what were the indications of their line of action. This course does not appear to have been pursued, and it is only to-day that young Skobeloff with a sotnia of Cossacks has gone on a scouting expedition to gather intelligence of the whereabouts of the Turks. This tardiness is all the more injudicious when it is remembered that the force now across the river has virtually on either flank Rustchuk and Nicopolis. An advance is rendered precarious by the consequent threatening of communications, and in the absence of a completed bridge there is no line of retreat save by the hazardous recourse to boats. It is possible to despise an enemy too much. The minor arrangements, too, of the Russians are somewhat faulty. Access from Simnitza to the place of embarkation was and still is by a difficult track, which is not a road, down the bluff, over a single pontoon, and a tortuous sandy path through swamps and shallow patches of inundation on the flats. No attempt was made to better the inexperienced communications. The Germans would not have occupied such a similar position for twenty-four hours without cutting half-a-dozen practicable roads down the face of the bluff, throwing at least two bridges over the branch of the stream, and making a good straight and firm track across the flats. They would have thrown up and fortified a bridge head on the further side. Their Uhlans would be within view of Rustchuk on the one side and Nicopolis on the other; their mass would have been on its march toward whatever objective points might have been decided, instead of coquetting with time at a season of the year when every hour is valuable, if the campaign is to be triumphantly ended before the winter. The Germans would not have taken three days to build a bridge the appliances for which were all prepared and at hand. Their troops on the opposite side would not be living from hand to mouth, so that a general's dinner has to be sent to him from his baggage waggon on this side. The Germans by this time would have accumulated in Sistova a depôt of provisions and ammunition, and surrounded this virtual base with a cordon of fortified redoubts. To desist from comparisons, it may be said that in the Russian camps the sanitary arrangements are conspicuous by their absence. The atmosphere of this place is already poisonous."

CRICKET AT POONA.

ON Thursday, the 26th inst., a cricket match was played at Poona between Poona and Kirkee, which resulted in the victory of the latter by only 4 runs. The game caused a great deal of excitement and the evening was loud and long when Kirkee got the last Poona wicket, Poona having only 4 runs to make to tye, and 5 to win the game.

KIRKEE.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Serjt Beale, c Street, b Stanley ..	4	c Stanley, b Street	3
Major Belford, lbw, b Stanley	15	b Hamilton	11
E Vaughan-Hughes, Esq., run out	3	run out	4
Capt Caldecott, c Clayton, b Street	0	c Cruickshank, b Maitland	3
Lieut Plant, R.A., c Stanley, b Street	1	b Street	13
Major Trueman, ,, Clayton, b Stanley	0	c Davies, b Hamilton..	23
Major Greig, b Stanley	0	b Street	3
Serjt Meckie, b Street	2	not out	0
A C Webb, Esq., b Street	0	b Hamilton	6
Conductor Saunders, b Stanley ..	2	b Maitland	41
Capt Robson, run out	1	st Fellows, b Street ..	4
Byes 2, 1 bye3, w balls 1	6	Byes 4, l. b 2, w 3..	9
Total	38	Total	119

POONA.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
T P Geoghegan, Esq, b Saunders.	1	c Saunders, b Trueman.	11
E T Stanley, Esq, b Mackie	10	b Saunders	1
T A H Davies, Esq., b Saunders..	34	b Saunders	3
Capt Street, b Saunders	6	b Saunders	0
Major Hamilton, b Saunders....	12	b Trueman	0
Capt Clayton, b Saunders	0	not out	2
Colonel Fellows, b Saunders	4	c Plant, b Saunders	21
E O Hamilton, Esq., c Robson, b Saunders	0	b Saunders	6
A F Maitland, Esq., c and b Saunders	0	b Trueman	1
D T Cruickshank, Esq, not out	4	b Substitute, b Trueman	2
		1 man	2
Rov A G Cane, run out	1	run out	4
Byes 1	1	Byes 3, l. b 2	5
Total	80	Total	73

Grand Total Kirkee, 197; Poona 153.

HIGH COURT—28TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

WILLIAM NASSAU LEES *vs.* MATHIAS MULL AND W. M. WOOD

THE Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, were for the plaintiff; but neither counsel was present when the case was called on. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the second defendant. The first defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Macpherson (in the absence of plaintiff's counsel) read the plaint. The learned counsel then read Mr. Mull's written statement and said that he apprehended that between the parties there was no dispute as to the facts of the account. The dispute was only about the principle on which the items were debited or credited. The learned counsel then read Mr. Wood's written statement. His Lordship therefore would see his client, Mr. Wood, appeared in this suit in no contentious spirit; and in his written statement, he only referred to the way in which the accounts should be taken.

The Judge asked Mr. Mull what issues he proposed to raise.

Mr. Mull—I have put in a written statement, and have agreed that the accounts should be drawn up on the basis of the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott's opinion. I believe the accounts I have put in are drawn up on that basis. That is my case.

The Judge—Then the case is at an end as far as you are concerned. You admit the principle on which the accounts are to be taken.

Mr Mull—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge said that was the only question before him. His Lordship would not act as much as he could going into the Commissioner's office.

Mr. Mull—My Lord, I have long been desirous and have offered that it should go to arbitration.

The Judge—Do you agree to Mr. Marriott's principle?

Mr. Mull—I do.

Mr. Macpherson said there was a question as to the accounts between his client and the first defendant.

The Judge said he had nothing to do with that.

Mr. Macpherson recommended the case being referred to the Commissioner. The arrears in the office had been cleared off by Mr. Farran, who was an efficient accountant. When Mr. Fox returned, Mr. Farran would be his assistant, and when he took up the case, it could be disposed of, he thought, in half a dozen meetings.

Mr. Inverarity (who came in at this stage) said he was willing for the plaintiff that the account should be taken on the basis recommended by Mr. Marriott. There was one important point, however. Mr. Mull contended that Colonel Lees was liable for a proportionate share of the old debts in consequence of his purchasing a portion of Mr. Shepherd's share. When this point is settled, very little, practically, would be left for settlement in the Commissioner's office. Plaintiff virtually accepted the whole of the account, with the exception of that item. As to the written statement of second defendant, Mr. Inverarity remarked it was an extremely big document if Mr. Wood only intended to say that he had no objection to the principle on which they were drawn up.

The following issues were then raised:—1. Whether Colonel Lees was liable to be debited in the account, which it was agreed should be taken, with any sum in respect of the concern money agreed to be paid by the late Mr. Shepherd in respect of his one-eighth share in the *Times of India* concern, or with any sum on account of the late Mr. Shepherd's share, if any, in the liabilities in the said *Times of India* concern, prior to 1st January 1870? 2. Whether under the agreement of the 23rd April 1870 between the first and second defendants and the late Mr. Shepherd, the second defendant was liable to the first defendant in any sum other than the sum of Rs. 31,250 therein mentioned in respect of the liabilities of the *Times of India* concern before 1st January 1870 or otherwise?

His Lordship said he would give his decision on the two issues raised some time next week; and the case was then adjourned.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY AND TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the "Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide" for August. For some time past the rapid improvement and frequent changes in railway and general travelling in India have rendered the guides and directions of a few years ago almost useless in the present day. No guide for the Indian traveller has yet been published which gives a thorough resumé of the information most essential, whether for newly arrived visitors to India, anxious to see as much as possible of the country in the shortest space of time, or for the guidance of Anglo-Indians when called upon either by business or pleasure to journey across country. This want we have attempted to supply in the "Indian Railway Travellers' Guide" which is issued monthly from this office. With a view to making the "Guide" more complete and reliable, we put it into the hands of a gentleman who has travelled over the greater part of the Peninsula, and who has had special opportunities of securing the kind of information most needed. During the past two months the work of revision has been pushed on to completion, and this month we issue the first revised copy, containing a quantity of additional information, and brought down to date. The distinctive feature of the work is a summary, alphabetically arranged, of all available information about the time taken in travelling from Bombay to the principal places in India and abroad, the modes of conveyance and the fares, and the objects of interest to be visited in each place. A stranger is thus enabled to see at a glance how, and at what cost, he can spend his time to advantage in India. The following is a specimen of this part of the Guide:—

FROM BOMBAY TO

CARLE CAVES.—To Lanowlee, G. I. P. Ry. (Rs. 7-8), Apx. Apx. 79 miles. On passing Khandalla, leave a note for fare time, the Station Master asking him to send up a pony to Rs. d. h. Lanowlee next morning. Dine and pass the night at Lanowlee Waiting-room. From whence the Caves may be visited (distance four miles). A guide is required. The chief Cave is the largest as well as the most complete hitherto discovered in India, and was excavated at a time when the style was in its greatest purity. (*See Fergusson's Hand-Book of Architecture.*) It is supposed to be about the time of Salivahana, or A.D. 78. It is hewn in the face of a precipice, about two-thirds up the side of a hill, which rises 800 feet above the plain, and is approached by a narrow path among trees and brushwood. An insignificant temple of Siva, serves as a sort of gateway. The entrance portico (following Fergussons's and Heber's descriptions) is 52 feet wide, and rests on four columns, two of which are set in the walls. In front of it, on one side, stands a *lion pillar*, so called from having four lions fixed back to back in its capital. The doorway under the portico is through a screen, above which rises a rather imposing arch. The inside of the screen is carved with naked male and female figures, larger than life. Three colossal elephants are also seen in relief, their heads looking outwards, and boldly projecting from the wall. The Cave is something like an old church, with a nave and side aisles. It is 126 feet long by 45½ feet broad, and has a circular apse behind the shrine. The roof is circular, resting on 41 pillars, each of those in the aisles having a "tall base, an octagonal shaft, and richly moulded capital, on which kneel two elephants, each bearing two figures, generally a man and a woman, but sometimes two females, which are executed less than such ornaments usually are."—(*Fergusson.*) The pillars behind the linga are plain. This linga is a dome on a circular drum, surmounted by the remains of a wooden chattar or umbrella. The only light which is admitted within the building falls on this object, with great effect. The interior is spacious and in good repair. Besides the principal temple there are numerous smaller apartments or cells, some ornamented with great beauty.

CAVES OF BADJA AND BEDSA.—Ry. to Lanowlee (see Carlee), thence to travellers' bungalow at Carlee (guides must be obtained here) by pony—thence to the Caves, about 3 miles and 9 miles respectively. They are Buddhist Caves, are supposed to be much older than Carlee Caves, and well worth a visit. Cost of a pony is about Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per diem.

CAWNPORE—By G. I. P. and E. I. Ry. (965 miles)..... 89 - 42

Cawnpore is situated on the right bank of the Ganges. The Mutiny of 1857 brought it conspicuously to notice. The objects of interest are the Memorial Garden, in which a memorial is erected over the well, into which so many victims were cast; General Wheeler's entrenchment; State Chowra Ghat (the scene of the slaughter of the confiding garrison); and the Memorial Church. There are three hotels in Cawnpore, in addition to Kellner's Refreshment Rooms, where hotel accommodation is afforded. Cost of conveyance, Rs. 4 per diem.

CEYLON—By P. and O. Co.'s steamer, fortnightly ... 160 6 -

By B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers, fortnightly ... 170 9 -

A very important addition to the work is the through trains tables, which give a notation of the through rates and distances, the time from or to the different stations to or from Bombay, &c. The following example shows the nature of these tables:—

THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MADRAS TIME, which is 30 min. in advance of Bombay, and 33 mins. behind Calcutta Time, is kept at all Stations on the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways.

Miles and Hours from Bombay.		PRINCIPAL STATIONS.	MAIL Train.	FARES FROM BOMBAY. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Mls	H. M.	G. I. P. Ry.	p. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	BOMBAY ..... d	6 0	...	...	...
20	0 13	Byculla ..... d	6 13	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
33	1 23	Clinas* ..... d	6 37	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
75	3 25	Kusarah* ..... d	7 39	3 3 0	1 10 0	0 11 0
85	4 29	Egutpoora* ..... d	7 50	3 13 0	1 13 0	1 9 0
...	...	Do. ..... d	8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 9 0
116	6 46	Nassick Road* ..... d	10 38	...	5 8 0	2 7 0
...	...	Do. ..... a	11 54	11 0 0	5 8 0	2 7 0
177	8 10	Nandgaum* ..... d	1 30	...	...	...
276	12 2	Bhosawul Junc.* ..... d	2 25	16 11 0	8 6 0	3 11 0
...	...	...	6 2	25 14 0	12 15 0	5 12 0
519	27 0	*Nagpore, Branch* .. a	p. m. 11 0	...	...	...
352	15 35	Bhosawul ..... d	6 17	...	...	...
...	...	Khundwa* ..... d	10 5	33 2 0	16 9 0	7 6 0
...	...	...	p. m.	...	...	...
416	18 37	Hurda* ..... a	12 32	39 2 0	19 9 0	8 11 0
...	...	Do. ..... d	12 52	...	...	...
493	22 0	Sohargpore ..... d	4 30	46 5 0	23 3 0	10 5 0
616	27 30	JUBBULPORE* ..... a	9 30	57 12 0	28 14 0	12 13 0
...	...	E. I. R.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Jubbulpore ..... d	10 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	a. m.	...	...	...
845	36 45	ALLAHABAD* ..... a	7 10	79 4 0	39 19 0	16 6 0
...	...	Do. ..... d	7 35	...	...	...
901	39 12	Mirzapore ..... d	9 29	84 8 0	42 4 0	17 4 0
940	40 40	Mogul Serai* ..... d	11 25	88 2 6	44 1 3	17 13 9
946	41 10	*Banares, Branch*.... a	11 35	88 11 6	44 5 9	17 15 3
...	...	...	p. m.	...	...	...
999	43 8	Buxar* ..... d	1 38	93 9 6	46 12 9	18 12 3
1066	45 36	Dinapore* ..... a	3 56	99 15 6	49 15 9	19 13 3
...	...	Do. ..... d	4 20	...	...	...
1127	48 3	Mokameh* ..... a	6 16	105 11 0	52 14 6	20 12 6
...	...	Do. ..... d	6 45	...	...	...
1226	52 28	Muddapur* ..... d	10 14	115 6 0	57 7 9	22 5 3
...	...	...	a. m.	...	...	...
1289	55 0	Ranegunge ..... d	1 13	120 12 6	60 6 3	23 4 9
1343	56 55	Burdwan ..... d	3 18	125 0 6	62 15 3	24 2 9
1398	59 0	Serampore ..... d	5 0	131 0 0	65 8 0	25 0 0
...	...	CALCUTTA (Howra)

made no communication had not the *Glenartney* lowered a boat to do so, and so reached them. There was then considerable difficulty in arranging plans, or giving information, as the officer in charge of the French boat could not speak English. The lives of the French officer and crew were greatly endangered, and the boat was abandoned on the shore, being unable to return to the steamer. All communications might have been effected with signals; none were ever shown.

2.—I also fully believe that no lead was thrown to discover our position, without which I fail to understand how the bearing of the vessel on the rocks was understood.

3.—No lead was ever thrown between Galle and where the vessel struck, as far as I observed.

4.—I also state that, on my return to my cab into get my sun-hat and anything else, I found the cabin in utter disorder, my keys and hat gone, and my tin case evidently rifled. On our march across the sand, I found my hat on the head of a steward who had charge of my cabin, who also carried on shore a silver bracelet which had been secretly in my cash box at the bottom of the forementioned case.

5.—I have also to add that I observed no organization whatever during the hours in which we waited for daylight; no officers were seen giving directions, or assisting, with the exception of the Commissaire, the Agent de Poste, and the Captain. All might have been done and arranged in those valuable hours, in not only saving the lives of the passengers, which the Captain says in his report was easy, but the mails and the valuables of the passengers, which would have done honour to the officers and crew, and brought credit to the Company. As it is, there has been a waste of time opportunity, and money, which will bring discredit not only on the officers, but on the Company also.

JAMES P. GADDESDEN.

Some of the French crew were in a drunken and very insubordinate state, refused to obey orders, ultimately assaulting the Commissaire, who was with difficulty and risk saved from a bayonet thrust. The engine crew alone were told off to carry the ladies across the desert; and without their assistance, some of the latter would undoubtedly have perished. There was no organization on the part of the officers, and much valuable time was lost, which could have been utilized for the general good by the officers of the ship. B. MACDONALD.

I concur in the foregoing, and further add that, while passing the Commissaire to enter the boat, I had in my hand two umbrellas and a small hand-bag, which were taken from me, with the promise that they would follow. I was also informed that all my cabin luggage would be sent after me. Relying on these promises made, I and my three children left, quite unprotected and unprepared for the excessive heat and fatigue that followed, and attribute my safety to the kind and rendered me by gentlemen passengers, especially to the protection afforded by the umbrella of a French gentleman, as I had no hat or head covering of any description. I was also without shoes, and having failed to receive means of conveyance, I had to walk the whole way barefooted.

P.S.—When preparing to cross the desert, I became very anxious for the safety of my children, and, addressing one of the stewards, told him that, if he would devote his attention to one of my children, he would be handsomely rewarded by my husband. He replied: "I will do my best, but will take no reward: I am now on shore, and we are all equals." He did not return to me, and afterwards saw him carrying a load of property saved. Had it not been for the aid rendered by the English gentlemen, my children and I would inevitably have perished. L. FORNARO VARESI.

There are some more statements, but all amount to the same as these copied.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PARRICIDE IN FRANCE.

A TRIAL for murder under most atrocious circumstances has just taken place at Marseilles. The accused were a young man named Leon Vitalis, and a young woman, Maria Boyer, and the victim was the mother of the female prisoner. The elder woman, who was widow, kept a small general shop, with her daughter, and besides possessed a little fortune of 30,000fr. or 40000fr. The man, assistant to a dealer in secondhand books, courted the daughter, and the mother at first promised her in marriage, but shortly afterwards illicit relations sprang up between Mdlle. Boyer and Vitalis, and she then refused to consent to the marriage of her daughter with her paramour. The man, however, pressed her to fulfil her promise and Maria Boyer was also anxious for the marriage. Not being able to overcome the resistance of the mother, they resolved to get rid of her by a crime. The woman was murdered in a room behind the shop, the daughter looking on and handing Vitalis a large cheese-knife to despatch the mother, who resisted while he was strangling her. The body was then cut up in a cellar by the man, the daughter from time to time pulling up the trap-door to inquire how he was getting on. After the face had been mutilated so as to render identification impossible, the remains were put in a sack, and, a barrow having been hired, were wheeled at night down to the sea-shore and left there. The ghastly work accomplished, the worthy couple went back to the house and shared the spoil. The crime was discovered the next morning, and the young woman having given a very unsatisfactory account of the disappearance of her mother, she and her accomplice were at once arrested, when they both confessed their guilt. The trial lasted three days. At the close of it, the advocate who defended Vitalis only attempted to obtain the admission of extenuating circumstances for his client, by which a capital sentence would be escaped. The counsel for Maria Boyer asked for an acquittal on the ground of insanity. The court condemned [illegible] *Le Globe.*

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury had before them on July 6 an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Jane Parry, who keeps a shell fish shop at 161, Union-street, Borough, against Hubert Joseph Noeun, a clerk and bottle merchant and barge owner, of 47 and 48, Bankside. The defendant simply denied the promise. Mr. Wright and Mr. Safford were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. MacIntyre, Q.C., and Mr. Pollard were for the defendant. Mr. Wright having opened the case for the plaintiff,

Miss Jane Parry, the plaintiff, was called, and said: I am the proprietress of a shell-fish-shop at 161, Union-street, Borough. I first became acquainted with the defendant, in 1870, by his frequenting the shop. When I became acquainted with him I knew he was in the bottle way, and such like (laughter). He is also a barge owner. In 1870 he proposed marriage to me, but I told him I could not marry while my mother was alive. He said he had laid out some thousands on the purchase of his premises at Bankside. He said he had laid out £1,000 in the decoration of his house, £500 or £600 in plate glass. He told me his house was furnished "beautiful," and he was only seeking for a wife. He said, 'Well, what do you say for yourself—you are a good daughter to your aunt.'

The Lord Chief Justice: And what did you say of yourself? (laughter).

Witness: I said I would never leave my parent. My mother died in July, 1871, and the business then became mine. At the end of 1871 the defendant called on me and said, "Your mother is dead now; what do you think of altering your condition?" I said, "I must show my parent proper respect—therefore not before six months." He came to the house three or four times a week. At the end of six months he called again, and said the time had elapsed; what would I do? I said; "That is under consideration. I am an Englishwoman; you are a foreign gentleman. I think you had better marry your own country-woman, for she can speak your own sentiments" (laughter), which I cannot." He called again, and I said I believe he was honourable, and I would marry him. He said he proposed that we should be married to-morrow. I begged not so soon as that; but he said, "Yes, I have thoroughly made up my mind. I mean to be married to-morrow morning in St. Saviour's Church." I said, "Oh, don't have it in St. Saviour's Church." He said, "Why?" and I replied, "So many people have known me from my childhood, and there would be such a rumour."

The Lord Chief Justice: But you were not ashamed of it? (laughter)

Witness: That is what I said, sir. He said it must be at St. Saviour's Church, and I agreed. He said he "did not like to spend much money on the marriage, it was nonsense." I agreed with him and said, "I admired economy" (laughter). I referred to being in deep mourning. He said "That don't matter, it will soon be over." I said "the hour is drawing late, I must wish you good bye," and then I left the shop and went into kitchen. I was etched back twice to speak to him. He said he was afraid I would not keep my word, and I said I had pledged my honour and I would keep my word. He put his hand in his pocket and produced the marriage license. He afterwards said he should not leave till the morning. I said that would be very wrong, and implored him to leave. I then went into the parlour and locked myself in, and turned the light down. I saw him again that night.

The Lord Chief Justice: How, if you had locked yourself in?

Witness: Through the blind (laughter). I heard him say in strong terms, "I don't leave this house to-night." He said to the boy in the shop, "Daniel Davis, I shall marry your misses in the morning. What are you going to do for a situation?" He offered him a situation, as he said the shell fish shop would be shut up, but the boy refused. The defendant left at half-past eleven. The next morning I got up and dressed myself for the occasion (laughter). I was still in mourning, and covered it up with a nun's white "sail" (veil) (laughter).

Counsel: Did the defendant turn up? (great laughter).

Witness: No, sir. About eleven o'clock that day Captain Smith and a gentleman, name unknown, but who went by the name of "the Colonel" (laughter) came in. I sent a message by them to Mr. Noeun, who called in the evening, but I would not see him then or for the whole week. On his eighth visit, he raised his hat in a gentlemanlike manner and apologised.

The Lord Chief Justice: What did he say? that he had overslept himself? (laughter).

Witness: I shook hands with him.

The Lord Chief Justice: Are you sure that was all? (laughter).

Witness: Yes. He said, "Appoint your own time and church and I would sooner have lost £1,000 than you should have broken out the subject to my gentleman friends. He afterwards called many times and said he would like to keep the shell fish on whenever he came with gentlemen, and said, "I intend to make Miss Parry my wife."

The Lord Chief Justice: Did you ever fix the day or the church?

Witness: I left it to him.

The Lord Chief Justice: But he had left it to you (laughter).

Examination continued: He continued his visits till March, 1874, when he went to Germany. He returned in June, when he came to see me, and I treated him with coolness because he had stopped away. He said he had been abroad. He had not told me he was going abroad. I said I rather doubted his honour, when he said, "I have positively made up my mind to marry you. I go about and spend a deal of money, yet there is nothing like a wife" (laughter). I said perhaps he had a wife abroad (great laughter), and he seemed very indignant. I said "Mr. Noeun, I hope you are not marrying me for property." He was very angry, and said, "If I liked a woman I would marry her, if she had not a gown on her back" (laughter). I had received an anonymous letter, and spoke to him about it. I said, "There are two things in the letter which annoyed me very much; the first is that you are seeking me for property, the second is that you are a great gambler." It is more easy to conceive than express his countenance. He paused for a time, and said, "Ah, Mr. Mercer has been my enemy. I mean marriage towards you like a gentleman. Will you let me have that letter in the morning." This was in June, 1874, and I saw no more of him till December, 1874, when I was very ill. I asked him if he intended to marry me, and spoke to him of his many vows to me. He said he did on his honour as a gentleman. I said, "If you did, you would marry me, or write to that effect." He said, "You know, Madam, I cannot write English." I did not see him again till February, 1876, when he said he was ashamed to see me, he had been away so long, but he meant to keep his promise.

(Left sitting.)

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The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0	Each.
Do. do. 2 "	" 3 0	"
Do. do. 4 "	" 4 0	"

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.	LIQUEURS.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	37 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, CHOICE	...	28 0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.
THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats ..... 6-8 to	8	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 16 0
" " 6 " Quarts ..... " 18 0
" " 4 " " ..... " 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having